



Annual Report

**On the Health of the
Borough of Newport,
Isle of Wight,
for the year 1961**

BY

**JOHN MILLS, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.**

Medical Officer of Health.

**PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION
THROUGH THEIR COMMITTEE.**

Newport, I.W.:

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COUNTY HALL

NEWPORT, I.W.

Tel. Newport 2261

To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1961.

The Birth Rate fell slightly from 14.2 to 13.7 and the Still Birth Rate fell from 25.1 to 15.1.

The Infantile Mortality Rate again rose from 18.4 to 30.7 but the small numbers concerned do not give this rise statistical significance.

The Death Rate rose slightly from 14.5 to 17.9.

Deaths from all forms of cancer rose from 44 to 53. There were 13 deaths from cancer of the lung, 10 in males and 3 in females, an increase of 2 in the females over the previous year.

Heart disease was certified as the cause of death in 142 cases, of which disease of the the coronary arteries accounted for a total of 52 deaths, 34 in males and eighteen in females.

Two deaths were due to leukaemia, the same number as in the previous year.

There were 2 deaths from suicide and two deaths from motor vehicle accidents.

In 1961 a cyclical outbreak of measles occurred involving 444 cases but none was serious enough to be admitted to hospital.

Two cases of mild food poisoning were notified but no organism was isolated from either case.

Removal of Person in Need of Care and Attention

During the year an 82 year old man living alone under bad home conditions but who refused the services of a

district nurse or home help, was removed under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act to hospital.

It is my pleasure, once again, to thank the Mayor and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees, for their constant support, and my Public Health staff for their unfailing diligence and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MILLS,

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1961.

Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN MILLS, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (ENG)., L.R.C.P.
(LOND.), D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Meat & Food Inspector—

F. K. AZE, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector—

H. S. BULL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	15,530
Population (Registrar General's Figures) ...	19,000
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1961) per rate books	5,436
Rateable Value (as at 1.4.61)	£308,512
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1960-61) ...	£1,237

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population	13·7
Comparative factor	1·15
Comparative Birth Rate	15·8
Still Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still births)	15·1
Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population	17·9
Comparative factor	0·66
Comparative Death Rate	11·8
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—	
All infants per 1000 live births ...	30·7
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	32·3
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	53
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births was 261 of which 248 were legitimate and 13 illegitimate. The live birth rate was 13·7 per 1000 living; the birth rate for England and Wales being 17·4.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 341 which gives a death rate of 17·9 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, the death rate for England and Wales being 12·0.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 30·7 per 1000 registered live births ; the rate for England and Wales generally was 21·6.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	15
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—
Diabetes	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	34
Coronary disease, angina	34	18
Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	7
Other heart diseases	28	50
Other circulatory diseases	6	4
Influenza	—	1
Pneumonia	8	10
Bronchitis	6	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1
All other accidents	1	—
Suicide	2	—
Other violent causes	—	—
All causes	162	179

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis)
DURING THE YEAR 1961.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	18*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Other diseases generally notifiable ...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	19	—	—
Measles	444	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	—
TOTALS	488	—	18*

*This figure includes certain cases of pneumonia which are not notifiable.

AGE AT DATE OF NOTIFICATION.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Polio- Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Dysentery
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—
1 and under 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	31	—
2 " " 3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	45	—
3 " " 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	51	—
4 " " 5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	50	—
5 " " 10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	239	—
10 " " 15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	21	—
15 " " 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 " " 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 " " 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 " " 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	21	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	19	—	444	—

TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0 and under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ,, 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ,, 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ,, 15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ,, 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ,, 25	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 ,, 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 ,, 45	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ,, 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 ,, 65	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	3	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	—

In addition to the new cases notified within the Borough 2 pulmonary male, 1 pulmonary female and 1 non-pulmonary male cases transferred from the mainland. Male cases include transfers to H.M. Prison and Borstal Institution.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	341
Inspections under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	424
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	213
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	51
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	7
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	61
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	33
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	18
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food Preparation Premises	...	...	...	...	...	88
Foodshops and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	110
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	11
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	12
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1022
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rodent Control (Supervisory Visits)	...	...	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	181
						<hr/> 2731 <hr/>
Statutory Notices Served—Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	19
Informal Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	99
Informal Notices Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	85
Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	...	...	51
Water Samples						
(a) Drinking Water	...	...	...	...	...	216
(b) Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	...	...	9
Complaints Received	...	...	...	...	...	194

FOOD**Meat Inspection.****CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	Cattle Excl'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. Killed	1410	776	4397	2637	17716	—
No. Inspected	1410	776	4397	2637	17716	—
All diseases except Tuber- culosis and Cysticeri						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	9	12	5	34	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	250	231	86	22	3328	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticeri ...	17.9	30.9	2.2	1.0	18.9	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	22	31	—	—	495	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.6	4.1	—	—	2.8	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	28	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	26	4	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Total meat condemned ...	...	11	12	3	18	
Other Foodstuffs ... ..	...	—	7	3	13	
		12	—	3	3	

In addition 3,324 tins of miscellaneous foodstuffs were destroyed

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The following slaughterhouses were licensed for the year 1961, but Nos. 3 and 4 were not in operation during that period.

1. 5-7 Scarrots Lane, Newport, occupied by Mr. C. F. H. Biles and succeeded by Mrs. A. Biles
2. Heytesbury Slaughterhouse, Worsley Road, Newport, occupied by Mr. N. C. Williams and succeeded by The Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd.
3. 35-39 Scarrots Lane, Newport, occupied by A. W. Abraham & Co. Ltd. and succeeded by Bennett & Hamilton Ltd.
4. 47 Scarrots Lane, Newport, occupied by J. W. Wooldridge Ltd.

1022 visits were made to slaughterhouses in connection with meat inspection, licensing, and proposed alterations and improvements.

The number of slaughtermen licensed by the Council during the year was 26.

The Council received a grant from the Central Government for excess meat inspection.

Slaughterhouses 1 and 2 continued to meet the requirements for the whole of the Isle of Wight together with a certain number of animals slaughtered for export.

Facilities in general were inadequate and unsatisfactory. The number of animals slaughtered was an all time record while the total area of slaughterhouse accommodation (excluding lairage) was less than at any time since the Ministry of Food de-rated meat in 1954. Figures are as follows:—

	<i>Total number of animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Total area of slaughterhouse accommodation available (excluding lairage)</i>
1st Jan.-31st Dec. 1955	21,893	(4 slaughterhouses) 5,034 sq. ft.
1st Jan.-31st Dec. 1961	26,936	(2 slaughterhouses) 2,489 sq. ft.

Heytesbury Slaughterhouse was acquired during the year by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., and proposed reconstruction plans covering increased capacity and improvements to meet the new Regulations were before the Health Committee on 26th May. Negotiations by the Senior Public Health Inspector on a number of technical

points continued during the Summer and plans were finalised by early October. It was apparent, however, that such extensive alterations could not be completed by the "appointed day" (1st April 1962) and accordingly the Council successfully applied to the Minister for the "appointed day" to be put back for one year. Had this deferment not taken place, all existing slaughterhouses on the Isle of Wight would have ceased operating after 31st March 1962.

The proposed plans for re-construction proved to be unsatisfactory to the licensees on grounds of cost and also loss of trade as a result of closing the premises during re-construction. Consequently, by the end of the year consideration was being given to fresh plans which would reduce cost and enable the existing premises to be used while building operations continued on an adjacent part of the site.

The slaughterhouse/bacon factory at 35/39 Scarrots Lane was acquired by Bennett & Hamilton Ltd., who are still carrying out improvements and alterations to satisfy the requirements of all regulations in force both before and after the appointed day. The Senior Public Health Inspector endeavoured to secure the removal of certain plant so as to enable an improved slaughtering system to operate by re-arrangement of slaughtering lines and ancilliary processes but the proprietors were unwilling to do this. They were then asked to submit details of their proposed throughput and in view of the estimate submitted, coupled with a statement assuring co-operation in satisfying all the Council's requirements, the plant remained. Compliance with the Council's legal requirements is compulsory but the acceptance of advice from the Council and the Ministry concerned is not. Credit must be given, however, for the many improvements now being carried out and willingness to co-operate with the Council.

The final plan for this slaughterhouse will include an extension of the now licensed premises to include Nos. 41 and 43 Scarrots Lane on which it is proposed to erect new lairage, etc. This will entail a completely fresh application to the Minister of Agriculture for a "new" licence for all the premises 35-43 Scarrots Lane in due course.

Slaughterhouse No. 1 will continue to operate including cattle, until 31st December 1962, and from 1st January to 31st March 1963, for sheep, pigs and calves only, after which it will close.

No. 4 did not operate during 1961.

A certain laxity still exists on the part of slaughterhouse managements and slaughtermen in the observance of Regulations, many of which are nothing more than common sense. There is a tendency to make insufficient efforts to keep abreast of some of the Regulations and to wait for the Public Health Inspectors to draw attention to unsatisfactory conditions and practices before compliance. This is a negative approach and every effort should be made to ensure that managements become more alive to their responsibilities and act accordingly.

KNACKERS YARD

Ten visits were made to the only licensed knackers yard in the Borough at Park Green Farm occupied by Mrs. Annie Biles.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937 and 1948

During the year the Council drew the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to the fact that boneless horseflesh was being imported into the United Kingdom in wrappers which were stamped "For Human Consumption", and that as the definition of "Meat" did not include Horseflesh, a prescribed "Official Certificate" was not an automatic condition of importation. It was also pointed out that the Horseflesh was boneless and in various portions not identifiable with any particular carcase.

"Meat" as defined by the Regulations means "the flesh or other edible part of an animal and includes meat which has been cured or smoked but save as aforesaid does not include meat which has been cooked or otherwise treated or prepared" and "Animal" includes "a bull, cow, ox, heifer, calf, ram, ewe, wether, lamb, goat, kid, boar, sow and hog".

As the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Health are now reviewing the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations with a view to their amendment, consideration should be given to the inclusion of "horse, ass and mule" under the definition of "animal".

FOOD PREMISES

Because a limited amount of time is available for inspection of the many food premises in the Borough, it is necessary to select certain types of premises for special attention, for example, restaurants, cafes, bakeries and butchers' shops. Places of this kind clearly require more frequent inspection

than say a grocers shop where the majority of lines sold are pre-packed and not exposed to risk of contamination.

The customer can help by making on the spot complaints about unhygienic practices. There are still too many people who, when provided with, say, a dirty fork in a restaurant, will simply ask for a replacement, whereas the proper course is to make an immediate complaint to the management. The customer may not have access to the kitchen but a justifiable complaint properly addressed, about an unhygienic practice in the public part of the premises can have nothing but good effect.

Now that the expression "refreshment house" in Section 89 of the Public Health Act 1936 has been defined in the Public Health Act 1961, it is clear that the Council may require the provision of sanitary accommodation in buildings where food or drink is sold to the public and consumed on the premises. There are a number of snack bars, cafes and restaurants which have no such accommodation and the requirements will depend on the circumstances in each case.

ICE CREAM

58 premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. There are no ice-cream manufacturers in the Borough. A limited number of samples were taken, representative of the various makes on sale.

Samples taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
9	5	Nil	2	2
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	

In addition a sample of water ice and one of water ice and ice-cream were taken and both were satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY

The following are details of samples taken by the Isle of Wight Water Board for bacteriological examination:—

<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
75	65	10
<i>Chlorinated Water</i>		
139	134	5

The estimated number of dwellinghouses served by water mains is 5,400 involving a population of 19,500. There are still a few where supply is by standpipe.

A well water supply to a Public House was restored to a satisfactory condition by works of improvement to the well. With an electric pump installed, this well now provides an adequate water supply of good quality.

SWIMMING POOLS

Bacteriological Samples	No. of Samples satisfactory	No. of Samples unsatisfactory
Seaclose Swimming Pool ...	... 8	1
Little Canada Holiday Camp ...	... 9	1
Carisbrooke Grammar School ...	... 5	2

A defect in the chlorine injection apparatus at the Carisbrooke Grammar School pool resulted in inadequate chlorinations. Assistance was given in tracing the fault and subsequent bacteriological samples and tests for residual chlorine showed that the plant had been satisfactorily repaired.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

West Medina Main Drainage Scheme

This scheme was put into full operation in the middle of 1961 and the old Gunville and Dodnor sewage disposal works have been dismantled and the sites levelled.

The enlarged and improved Fairlee sewage disposal works now deals with the sewage from all properties within the Borough which are connected to the main sewerage system.

Wootton Sewerage Scheme

This scheme came into full operation during 1961 and the discharge of crude sewage from the sewerage system into Wootton Creek has now been eliminated.

Many of the properties fronting on roads served by the new sewers have now been connected to the main sewerage system with the consequent reduction in the number of cesspools.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The number of cesspools emptied was 111. The cost of emptying was £382 6s. 3d. of which £230 5s. 2d. was recovered by the Council.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Complaints were received about pollution from industrial premises. One case concerned the emission of material resulting from the condensation of flue gases on cold steel flues, forming a sulphate of iron. This was being carried out in the flue gases and when it came into contact with damp fabrics, permanent "rust" marks were caused. Fuel technologists have recommended that the stacks should be insulated and the Company have indicated that they will do everything possible to abate the nuisance.

The second case concerned the emission of fly ash from plant adapted to burn wood waste. The plant has been improved over a period of years and what was at one time a serious nuisance has now been largely abated. There is still trouble occasionally which is possibly due to the operation of the plant rather than any mechanical fault.

HOUSING

The following progress was made with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme

Number of individual unfit houses closed ...	9
Number of individual unfit houses demolished	2

<i>Clearance Areas</i>	<i>Declared Confirmed</i>	
1-6 Lower Lukely Place	—	6
1-5 Norfolk Cottages, Trafalgar Lane	5	5
34, 36, 38, 40 Melbourne Street ...	4	4
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 Cross Lane	9	9

In the case of one of the individual unfit houses demolished, the owner made an offer to the Council to carry out certain works which he considered would render the property fit for human habitation. At the same time he asked the Council to re-house the tenant so as to enable work to be put in hand. The Council, however, was not satisfied that the work offered would make the house fit and accordingly proceeded to make a Demolition Order. The owner gave Notice of Appeal to the County Court against the Order, but withdrew before the date of hearing. He then commenced demolition.

CARAVAN SITES

During the year a set of model conditions, applicable to the Isle of Wight, was produced jointly by the six Island District Councils. These conditions were based primarily on those laid down in model form by the Minister.

The four principal sites in the Borough are:—

Twenty Acres, Whippingham
Woodside, Wootton
Fernhill, Station Road, Wootton
Dodnor Riverside Orchard

Licences will be issued as soon as Planning Approval has been given or settled.

RODENT CONTROL

The following properties were inspected under Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, during the year.

Local Authority premises	...	...	...	44
Dwelling houses	...	...	...	435
Business premises, etc.	...	...	...	265
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	112

A total of 367 properties was treated.

The sewers were dealt with in May and again in the Autumn. 10% of the manholes were selected for test baiting. This showed a few localised infestations which were subsequently treated.

After the first two months working it became clear that some method of transport was needed for the rodent operator. A motor scooter was provided and so far this has been satisfactory. For the twice annual sewer treatment when two men and heavy gear are needed, a van is hired and this has proved an economical arrangement.

Occupiers of business premises are offered treatment as necessary on payment in advance of the estimated cost of the work, and in the case of hospitals the Council has undertaken to carry out all kinds of disinfestation on payment of a fixed annual sum,

Over the years, there has been an increase in the number of householders and occupiers of business premises who carry out their own rodent destruction, and this is due to the comparatively safe and simple procedure of poisoning with Warfarin. This practice cannot be recommended where the persons concerned have no knowledge of the problems or the technique of rodent control. Effective treatment needs diligent survey with careful and intelligent use of modern rodenticides.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

PART I OF THE ACT.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	1	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	124	18	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	141	19	8	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	8	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	9	—	5	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORKERS.

Nature of work	SECTION 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Lampshades	34	—	—	—	—	—
Knitted Wear	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	36	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACTS, 1944.

Samples of milk were taken during the year from herds whose milk is retailed raw without heat treatment. These samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, for the presence of live Tubercle Bacilli.

Number of samples taken for T.B. during the					
year 1961	68				
Number of samples found to be positive ...	Nil				
Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus					
was isolated	1				

